



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 12, 1926
SUBSTITUTE INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATION
REVEALS NEW GOUGE
COMMUNITY CHEST
COURT RULINGS CREATE PROBLEM
PATRIOTIC CAPITALISTS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1926

No. 2

Substitute Industrial Representation

By Matthew Woll.

(From an Address Delivered at a Meeting of the National Civic Federation, January 29, 1926.)

If we look at the world as it has been left us since the war we find most of the foreign governments preoccupied with the economic problem. Some of them have adopted a policy so diametrically opposed to everything that America and American labor stand for that there is perhaps no better way to approach our own position than to define our attitude towards them.

I refer mainly to Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy—and I am concerned not so much with their political as with their economic policies. They both recognize that their systems are now based on state socialism or state capitalism. The state has absolute power over the individual politically and absolute power over the industrial structure economically—a complete reversal of our political and economic system.

American labor is in total disagreement with those American and international bankers and captains of industry who defend the Soviets at some points and the Fascists apparently all along the line. American labor is American; it does not believe that the opposite economic and political system can bring good to any people—and least of all in the economic sphere. It is opposed to the governmental operation of industry—even under a democratic government.

The country was first brought to a full realization of the constructive and economic foundation of the American labor movement when, a little over two years ago the American Federation of Labor declared for the repeal of the Sherman Act—to which I had long devoted special attention.

Organized labor is not only opposed to the effort to disorganize business and to compel competition by law, it is opposed to the domination of industry by political bodies—and the same Portland convention that declared for the repeal of the Sherman Act issued a long manifesto to that effect.

But this opposition of organized labor to political interference in industry has been very widely misunderstood. It has been interpreted as meaning that labor accepts the business and industrial structures as they are, approves their practices, recognizes no fundamental evils, and does not believe government has any part to play in correcting such evils if they are recognized. Nothing could be more remote from the truth. American labor has always recognized the fundamental evils in our industrial structure and has seen that government must play a part in curing them.

In the annual report to the convention of 1899 we read: "Organized labor is deeply concerned regarding the swift and intense concentration of the industries and it realizes that unless successfully confronted by an equal or superior power, there is economic danger and political subjugation in store for all."

That has been the position of the American Federation of Labor for more than a quarter century. Twenty-four years after this resolution, Samuel Gompers, who certainly could not be accused of radicalism, said:

"Modern industry must have supervision and there must be guardianship for the people in gen-

eral against attempted predatory conduct on the part of any compact, powerful group."

Labor has long recognized the evil. But it was only after two full decades of observation, deliberation and discussion that it evolved its remedy. I pointed out to this body two years ago that organized labor stood for constructive economic legislation in the interest of wage-earners, agriculturists, and other essential economic groups insofar as these interests could not be secured by non-political action. And I showed that one of the foremost of such interests was "protection from the exploitation that has come from the creation by the state of artificial beings in law never contemplated by those who created our nation and never understood as having those great powers."

In the name of labor, and in accord with its well-defined policy, I declared that "in order that equality of contract may have full expression it is the duty of the state to protect the worker and the citizen against this great artificial person created by it." That does not mean that the great corporate institutions are to be dissolved, according to the destructive principle of the Sherman Act, but that they must be supervised.

Organized labor has declared against "the domination of industry by political bodies." It is opposed to domination and it is opposed to the political interference. But it favors control by bodies truly representative of industry and it realizes that such bodies can be organized only under the supervision of government.

As a first step away from destructive legislation and political intermeddling and in the direction of constructive supervision and control the last convention of the American Federation of Labor passed unanimously my resolution inviting Secretary Hoover to call a conference of representatives of labor, agriculture and trade associations "to promote the constructive organization of all the essential factors of industry and agriculture and to further co-operation between these organizations." This would create the proper atmosphere and lay the foundation for the representation of all essential economic factors on all of our governmental commissions and boards.

Here is a principle for the application of which our economic and political evolution are fully ripe. Yet it can have the most revolutionary significance. These boards have become an essential part of our political and economic structure—intermediaries between industry and government. As at present constituted they are attacked from both sides—as controlling too much and as not controlling enough. But from whatever side they are attacked it is agreed that their chief vice is that they are too political and not sufficiently economic in composition, structure and function.

Their fundamental defect is that they are politically constituted. It is true that an effort has been made from the beginning to make them representative and unbiased. But that effort has been so crude as to bring a smile to the features of any person who knows the A. B. C's of American politics. All the boards and commissions are to be bi-partisan—as if it were not easy for any administration to find Republican Democrats and Democratic Republicans. But even if the boards were truly bi-partisan that would make them representative not of the American economic

structure but of the American two-party political system.

Legislation should provide that every commission should be representative of each of the essential economic features. The leading economic organizations should insist that their judgment should count in the selection of these representatives. They certainly would insist—and they could do it effectively, if they gave one another a measure of mutual support.

Boards so constituted would always be assured of a large support from at least a part of the economic organizations represented. They would be economic rather than political in their methods. They would not require police and judicial so much as administrative powers; their operations would be based on a full knowledge of facts from the beginning.

Their first function would be to encourage the maximum of voluntary and non-governmental organization and co-operation. They would leave all the functions possible to this form of organized private initiative, governmentally supervised. Their second function would be publicity. This would open the way to the remedy of a host of evils by the economic organizations themselves.

These boards and commissions are the question of the hour. It is clear that unless they are reformed they will either be abolished or reduced to impotence by being made appendages of the executive. The progressive elements which are largely responsible for the original establishment of some of them have indicated that they would prefer to have them abolished rather than to see them continued in their present perverted form.

The progressives have little influence over these bodies at the present moment. They are now in the hands of their enemies—or, at least, of their former enemies. I need hardly remind you that the railroads opposed the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and its endowment with effective powers and were beaten only by

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the popularity of a Roosevelt and the persistence of a La Follette, that the Federal Reserve Board was bitterly opposed up to the last minute by Senator Aldrich and the overwhelming majority of bankers, that the Tariff Commission was opposed by the manufacturers and the Federal Trade Board by the industrial corporations. Making a virtue of a necessity these interests have now stepped in to see what they could do in the way of controlling the boards and commissions and under the last two administrations they have succeeded beyond their hopes.

But were these bodies created to be the mere appendages of the administration or were they not rather the agencies of Congress, originated either mainly or largely to establish the facts and to recommend legislation?

Were they not universally recognized as a new type of political organ owing a direct responsibility to Congress as well as to the executive? Apparently there must be solid ground for this view, since their opponents are not sure of them in spite of their present control through the executive and want to see them either abolished or reduced to impotence.

Labor does not want these boards and commissions used any longer as footballs of politics. They ought to be constituted not along bi-partisan but along non-partisan lines; they ought to be representative not of political parties but of our whole economic structure, business, labor, agriculture, and all the chief essential economic elements.

The economic boards and commissions of the Federal Government have been constituted and have functioned to serve business. Organized labor and agriculture agree that this service is legitimate if carried on within the limits of the public welfare. But they see no reason why these bodies should not be so reconstituted that they will also function to serve labor and agriculture and every essential economic element.

Democracy means nothing, America means nothing, to the farmers and wage-earners of this country if their voice can not count for at least as much as business in our legislation and our government. But there is no slightest danger that their voices will not count. America is a democracy not in name only but in fact.

But progress can never be what it should be in a highly complex economic structure like ours unless the business interests develop a spirit of full economic co-operation with labor and agriculture, admitting them to real and not merely to nominal equality in legislation and government. If progress has to be forced from a divided community every economic group loses something in comparison to what it might gain through full and genuine co-operation.

The Federal economic boards, made truly representative of industry, should go far to insure such co-operation. For these bodies are the natural product of the economic and political evolution of this country. Let us have less of politics on our Federal boards and substitute therefor industrial representation and co-operation.

ALUMINUM TAXES CUT.

Since Andrew Mellon has been Secretary of the Treasury, the aluminum trust, in which Mr. Mellon is interested, has saved fully \$2,500,000 in taxes. The Treasury Department has made every effort to block an investigation.

This double charge is made by the Special Senate Committee that has investigated the Internal Revenue Bureau. Senator Couzens of Michigan is chairman of the committee.

The report calls attention to the company's secrecy of its earnings, profits and disbursements. Treasury officials permitted the company, it is stated, to deduct from taxable income more than \$15,000,000 as "amortization"—an amount that the committee's counsel declared to be "grossly excessive," and which permitted the saving of \$2,500,000.

REVEALS NEW GOUGE.

By International News Service.

"Not content with making huge profits out of their ordinary business as coal producers, the anthracite operators have discovered another method by which a further sum of fifteen to twenty million dollars a year may be squeezed out of the anthracite-consuming public." So says President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, who continues:

"They are selling steam size coal at domestic size prices. They have been doing this since last April, but the people are just now beginning to find it out. It would be interesting for every anthracite consumer to have a look at the coal which he now has in his cellar and note the difference in the size as compared with what he bought in former years. He will find at least 30 per cent of pea coal mixed with the nut coal, for all of which he paid the nut coal price. He will further find the nut coal smaller than the nut coal he bought in other years. Yet, the consumer is helpless. The anthracite gouge has been fastened upon him and he can't help himself.

"This is how the thing was put over: the anthracite companies could not find a ready market for all of the small, or steam size, coal which they obtained in their output. This fine coal, much of it commonly known as bug-dust, was piled up in great heaps at the mines. These companies charged enough for their domestic size coal to cover all of the cost of production and to pay enormous profits.

"In other words, the domestic consumer paid not only for the coal which he bought but for all of the fine, unsalable coal in addition, although he did not know he was doing this.

"Last April the anthracite companies put through a resizing deal among themselves by which they planned to dispose of their fine coal to the domestic consuming public. They made the various domestic sizes smaller and then adulterated their output by adding a larger-than-ever percentage of fine coal. Then they began selling this smaller adulterated coal at the same prices at which they formerly sold the regular sizes.

"We have figures to show that by this process the anthracite operators stand to make an additional profit each year of \$4,526,550 on pea coal, \$9,384,000 on buckwheat No. 1, \$621,000 on stove coal, \$740,500 on egg coal and \$421,740 on the smallest of all sizes which they are now mixing with buckwheat No. 1. The grand total of the sum that will thus be taken out of the pockets of the consumers is conservatively estimated at \$15,693,790 annually, not counting the excessive gouging that will be perpetrated by a class of operators that take advantage of every opportunity to black-jack the public in an emergency."

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

Tomorrow night, February 13th, at the Masonic Opera House, Third street and Newcomb avenue, Butchers' Local Union No. 508 will give its first annual ball and entertainment. This local comprises all the workers of the packing center and these men are 100 per cent organized. The committee in charge of the affair say that advance indications are that the largest crowd that ever passed through the doors of the Opera House will be in attendance. There will be cash prizes for fox trots and waltzes. Music will be furnished by Ben Thorsen's celebrated band. The arrangements committee is made up of J. C. McCaffrey, chairman, M. Guerra, B. Duff, G. Mahoney, F. Zimmermann, F. Laguave and J. English.

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COMMUNITY CHEST.

The annual appeal of the Community Chest for funds for the 105 agencies dependent upon the Chest for support will be made this year between February 23 and March 5.

Each year, since its organization in 1922, the Chest has been given a wider and increasingly enthusiastic support by the citizens of San Francisco, and it has been brought to the point where it now constitutes a gigantic partnership between more than 100,000 donors and the entire list of worthy and necessary institutions that carry on the charitable, relief and welfare work of San Francisco.

Nearly every family in San Francisco that was not itself actually in need was represented among the contributors last year. The reception given the campaign preparations, so far, indicates that this year the list will be made complete; that it will not only include every family and individual that is able to give but that the donations will be on an even a more generous scale.

The increasing whole-heartedness of the support being given to the Chest is due to many factors. One is the fairness and impartiality with which it covers the field of necessary welfare and charitable work, regardless of considerations of "race, creed or color," and another is the increasing efficiency with which it is doing this work. On the latter score, for instance, the Chest has greatly reduced the cost of collecting funds. Under the old system the multiplicity of drives, when appeals of all sorts were being made to the citizens every few days, it used to cost 25 cents for every dollar raised to collect funds.

Under the Chest it only costs a little over 2 per cent for the single annual appeal that now cares for all these agencies, while about 3 per cent goes to the cost of administering the Chest itself. Thus, between 94 and 95 cents of every dollar collected go directly to those who are in need.

The organization of the campaign, which has been in progress for more than a month, is now nearly complete. In addition to the army of several thousand volunteer workers, who serve without pay in making solicitations during the appeal, the campaign organization this year includes special committees that have enlisted all groups in the community, such as the churches, the clubs, the labor unions, the schools, etc.

The universal character of the Community Chest in this respect was well expressed at a meeting the other day of clergymen representing all denominations, by Father John W. Sullivan of Mission Dolores, representing Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of the Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco. He said:

"We oftentimes tend to become narrow in our interests, in our parishes and congregations, we churchmen, and the Community Chest has sounded a happy note by bringing us out of this, for in spite of our different beliefs and creeds we all are children of the one God.

"I know that His Grace the Archbishop is whole-heartedly behind the Community Chest campaign; that we and our people will be loyal, will be energetic in its behalf and will give unstintingly in worldly goods and effort."

A special committee of speakers familiar with the aims and aspirations of the labor movement as well as with the great humanitarian works being accomplished by the Community Chest is planning to visit all of the labor unions of the city during the present campaign. Their first appearances were made this week before the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council. The committee includes Timothy Healy, chairman; Miss Katharine Felton, general secretary of the Associated Charities, Miss M. J. Jorgenson, also of the Associated Charities, and Paul H. Davis, secretary of the Community Chest.

COURT RULINGS CREATE PROBLEMS.

By John P. Frey,

Editor, The Molders' Journal.

It is not our courts of equity alone which have handed down decisions handicapping the wage earner's right to trade union organization, and destructive of those peaceful methods through which trade unionists and their employers take up and adjust their differences. Only recently in the state of Ohio a decision was handed down by a court of appeals, which held that an agreement between a trade union and an employer, which provided that none but members of the union should be employed, was illegal and null and void.

Such a decision, if given general application, would make a farce of collective bargaining; would destroy its value.

These problems created by judicial decisions, and sorely pressing upon us because our legislative bodies have failed in their responsibility and duty to the mass of the people, can, and will be solved and overcome.

Human liberty and justice were not given to us originally by legislative bodies and the courts. These rights were won by our forefathers because of their determination to enjoy them.

Let us clearly remember that the rights which we enjoy as trade unionists were not given to us by the courts, neither were they given to us by our legislative bodies. Primarily all of our rights were given to us by our Creator, and in the orderly process of His Divine Fatherhood He did not provide that some should be born with saddles upon their backs, and others born already booted and spurred to ride upon them. Our rights as American citizens were established in the bill of rights. They are voiced in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

When unjust court decisions are handed down, we have it in our power to nullify them through the legislative branch of the government, and if we are true to ourselves and the sacred principles of human liberty and justice for which our movement stands, we will hold every legislative representative responsible for the full performance of his duty.

While legislatures, state and national, have been negligent; while judicial decisions have piled themselves upon judicial decrees, placing obstacles in our way, while proving of invaluable assistance to the employers who would destroy our movement, there is much to encourage us, for we have won the moral support of the greatest forces for good in the nation.

The principles upon which our organizations are founded, the methods which we have adopted to give these principles a practical application in industry, have met with the outspoken, active support of the great religious institutions of our country. The Roman Catholic Church through its official spokesmen, the Protestant denominations through their official representatives, the Jews through their National Rabbinical Council, have given their unqualified indorsement to the methods and principles of collective bargaining and to the wage earner's unquestioned right to trade union organization.

With such moral support we are doubly encouraged to carry on the trade union movement until all injustice in industry has been eliminated and we enjoy in full the blessings of industrial liberty, so that the future wage earners will enjoy that trinity of blessings—political, religious, and industrial freedom. Then, and not until then, will we and our descendants be truly free men.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Where the are headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions?

A.—Amsterdam, Holland.

Q.—What is the position of the New York State Federation of Labor on the question of waterpower development, which is now prominently before the public?

A.—For many years the New York State Federation of Labor has advocated before the Legislature a proposal that the state shall develop water powers of the state and generate electrical energy to be distributed to resident consumers in the home, on the farm and in the workshop as light, heat and power at cost.

Q.—What is the name of the new headquarters of the International Typographical Union, in Indianapolis?

A.—Typographical Terrace. The headquarters building was formerly a fine private residence and is situated in extensive grounds, covered with trees and beautifully landscaped.

Q.—What is the outlook for labor banks during 1926?

A.—Authorities agree that it is extremely favorable. After outlining recent developments of importance in the field of labor banking, the All-American Co-operative Commission says: "Nineteen-twenty-six promises to be the biggest year in history for labor banking and financial enterprises."

KILL STOP-WATCH PLAN.

The house rejected a stop-watch provision in the navy appropriation bill, despite every effort of Congressman Blanton. The Texas congressman also made a futile stand for other measuring systems. "The use of the stop-watch and the employment of the premium system are the essential proposals upon which the Taylor system rests," said Congressman Letts. He declared it was neither morally nor economically right to regard workers with so little humane concern as to attempt undue speed in the production forces in our arsenals and navy yards. Such ordinary and usual methods of supervision and control over the labor employed should be in harmony with the conditions of society generally with respect to working conditions," he said. "The operation of the Taylor system would not only be an injustice to the particular men concerned but would be unwholesome to the body politic." The chair followed precedent and refused to sustain Mr. Blanton's point of order that the anti-stop-watch provision be stricken from the bill.

TOBACCO CO-OPERATIVE MILKED

Considerable apprehension is felt in farmers' co-operative quarters over the practices which the federal trade commission alleges the officials of a large tobacco growers' co-operative association have resorted to for personal profit, and which brought the association into difficulties.

The association tobacco had to be redried for the market. Officials of the co-operative became financially interested in drying plants. Two high officials, according to the commission, "received \$82,000 in cash from one company as their own profit on one year's transactions."

It is feared that the continued growth of farmers' co-operatives will be set back if the practice revealed by the report of the federal commission is not nipped in the bud.

TRUTH STATED PLAINLY.

Two per cent of the people, they say, commit nearly all the major crimes. Probably as small a fraction are responsible for nearly all of human advancement and leadership. The rest are the rank and file, who take care of themselves in the world as they find it, without doing much either to help or to hinder its progress. The real problem of human development is these two top and bottom layers.

The criminal fraction we are dealing with as best we can, by the threat of punishment, which does not deter them much, and by imprisonment, which does not segregate them very successfully. Doubtless our successors will learn to catch them young, and see to it that at least they do not breed their kind. The right of one generation to load the next with progeny of its mentally or morally subnormal can not be recognized much longer.

The more important problem is with the equally small fraction at the other extreme. Biologically, they tend to breed out, by the economic pressure toward small families. Educationally, we hobble them to the lock-step of mediocrity. Politically, we reject their leadership under the false pride of pseudo-democracy. In science and mechanics, dealing with the unjealous forces of nature, they triumph, and we push the buttons to operate the machines they invent, and grow fat and lazy on their products. But in human relations, we are suspicious of superior attainment. We have learned to protect the equalities of men. The next lesson is to utilize their inequalities.—Chester Rowell in San Francisco Bulletin.

EXECUTIVE EFFICIENCY.

E. K. Hall, an official of the American Telephone & Telegraph company, declares that a close study of the work of chief executives convinces him that they range in efficiency from 10 per cent to 100 per cent, with most of them falling below 50 per cent.

The purchase influenced by the union label strikes two blows—one for industrial justice and one against the sweatshop which might have profited by the purchaser's need.

"A cat may look at a king," but it wouldn't bother if there were a mouse in sight.

ILLUSION OF WAR.

By Richard Le Gallienne.

War I abhor, and yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and fife, and I forget
Wet eyes of widows, and forget
Broken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchery without a soul.

Without a soul, save this bright drink
Of heady music, sweet as hell;
And even my peace-abiding feet
Go marching with the marching street—
For yonder, yonder goes the fife,
And what care I for human life!

The tears fill my astonished eyes,
And my full heart is like to break;
And yet 'tis all embannered lies,
A dream those little drummers make.

O, it is wickedness to clothe
Yon hideous grinning thing that stalks,
Hidden in music, like a queen
That in a garden of glory walks,
Till good men love the thing they loathe.

Art, thou hast many infamies,
But not an infamy like this—
Oh, snap the fife, and still the drum,
And show the monster as she is!

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GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.**STATE WAGE LAW UPHELD.**

The state appellate court for the second appellate district Monday upheld the constitutionality of section 6 of the state non-payment of wage law in a unanimous decision by Justices Conrey, Houser and York in the case of *In re Oswald*. The ruling has been awaited for some time, according to State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson, who considers the decisions as one of tremendous importance to the workers of the state and of the nation. "The decision," the commissioner stated, "definitely puts an end to the whisperings that have been going on to the effect that section 6 of the wage law which makes it a misdemeanor offense to wilfully and fraudulently refuse to pay wages when due, is unconstitutional. We who were familiar with the history of the section of course have paid no attention to these whisperings and have enforced the law strenuously ever since its passage in 1915. In only one previous case was the law questioned on constitutional grounds and in that case it was upheld in the lower court after our attorneys filed a brief in its support. The present case at Los Angeles arose from the arrest of George H. Oswald by our Los Angeles office for refusing to pay a group of 86 theatrical workers he had left stranded with \$16,000 due them as wages. He was fined \$500 by the court, with the alternative of 180 days in jail. He lost an appeal to the superior court before Judge Hahn of Los Angeles and then filed a writ of habeas corpus with the appellate court, which writ was denied in the decision. The brief on behalf of the state opposing this writ was prepared by City Prosecutor J. M. Friedlander of Los Angeles and was an admirable piece of work in which was brought together in digest form practically all of the court decisions in the country on the subject. The decision secured adds to the great weight of authority throughout the nation, which is strongly in support of any labor legislation of this kind tending to protect workers from exploitation.

"The decision, in my opinion," the commissioner continued, "will be of much more benefit to workers in other states than to those in California inasmuch as the law was firmly established here and only one district attorney in the entire state had opposed its enforcement during the past ten years, but in other states a survey made by our attorney, Arthur L. Johnson, shows that the decision of the California appellate court in the case of *In re Crane* in 1914 has had a decidedly detrimental effect on protective labor legislation. In that case the court held that the previous labor law in California, passed in 1911, was invalid because it permitted imprisonment for debt without the element of fraud. The legislature of California of course immediately corrected the defect in the wording of the law at its next session in 1915, but this fact has been overlooked by the courts in other states and the wage laws in at least two states have been declared unconstitutional on the authority of this old decision. The decision just rendered will now supersede the old decision in all discussions on the subject in other states and will doubtless point out the way to these other states whose laws have been invalidated whereby proper laws that are constitutional can be passed, as well as aiding other states whose wage laws have not yet been passed upon in establishing their validity. In this way California will again be looked to as a leader in the age-long fight for progressive labor legislation, which has been going on ever since Moses promulgated the principle that 'Thou shalt not oppress an hired servant that is poor and needy and at his day shalt thou give him his hire, neither shall the sun go down upon it.'

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1926

The Middle Western States raise a vast amount of corn, yet some of them, including Iowa and Kansas, voted for prohibition, apparently not knowing that they were voting to curtail consumption of their principal crop. Who was it that propounded the question: "What is the matter with the farmer?"

Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson says: "Seventy-five per cent of our young criminals come from broken homes and most of our crimes of violence are committed by young men between the ages of 17 and 24." If these statements contain the facts, and statistics gathered from many sources seem to sustain them, then the home, or the lack of the right kind of home, seems to be at the root of the crime situation. What are the principal causes of broken homes and what can be done to reduce the number?

There can be but little doubt that the brains and strenuous exertions of the old-timers in the labor movement made things come so easily for the younger element that these additions to the movement have become too lazy, mentally and physically, to be of very much use in the unions at all. They do not attend meetings, very few of them never do any of the work that must be done by the membership for the organizations, and only an odd one here and there seems to be interested in what his organization is doing or trying to do. He gets his wages and conditions without any effort on his part, and he acts as though he believed that all the good things he enjoys grew on gooseberry bushes without any cultivation or attention from anyone. Were it not for this sort of apathy the Industrial Association could not live in San Francisco for a single year. Yet because of the lack of interest on the part of so many unionists in the different unions, this Association has been able to coerce employers who are entirely satisfied with union conditions and force them to fight the organizations in their fields or submit to the crushing and wrecking tactics of this group of would-be slave drivers. There are indications now, however, that some of the sluggards in the labor ranks are beginning to appreciate the fact that if they do not bestir themselves once in a while they may find their conditions taken away from them before long. The organized workers have the power to put the meddlers out of business and the sooner they make use of it the better it will be for all of them.

Patriotic Capitalists

American capitalists are determined to exploit the entire world with the surplus profits of American industry and place the workers of every country under the necessity of paying perpetual tribute to American investors, according to the philosophy enunciated by George F. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, in an address here before the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Roberts declared that the rich men of America have an income far in excess of their expenses, that the industries of the United States are unable to absorb the mounting profits, and added that investment agents and international bankers "are scouring the world to find investments where needs are greater and the returns larger."

Roberts' admission is instructive in comparison with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's claim that one of the reasons for abolishing the inheritance tax and reducing the surtaxes on large incomes is to coax the tax dodgers' capital now invested in tax-exempt bonds back into American industry, which it is claimed sorely needs additional capital.

During the last few years American capitalists and investors have exported some ten billions of American profits to finance foreign governments and foreign private capitalists. This export of capital is undertaken, too, without regard to the political or economic policies of the governments involved. Mussolini's dictatorship is loaned a hundred million dollars just as gladly as the French republic is scheduled to get a few hundred millions as soon as a debt settlement is reached with the United States government.

The sole question is, how much will they pay? In the language of Roberts, the American financiers will send the profits of American industry "where the needs are greater and the returns larger" than in the United States.

The inheritance or "death" tax, as it is called by Secretary Mellon and its foes, is opposed on the ground that the Federal Government should leave the collection of it to the states.

Friends of a federal inheritance tax reply that the states cannot collect it because Florida and other states, wishing to become havens for the wealthy, have abandoned it. Only recently Florida passed a constitutional amendment against this system. Other states, in self-defense, will have to do likewise, with the result that no inheritance tax will be levied.

If a federal inheritance tax is continued it will fall only upon the very rich, as estates up to \$50,000 pay nothing under the present law and estates of \$100,000 pay only \$500. Large estates in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 pay approximately \$40,000,000, based on the present maximum 40 per cent rate. The house proposed to cut the rate to 20 per cent, and the Senate bill proposes to abandon this tax altogether.

Opponents of the repeal claim that the government will lose at least \$100,000,000 a year in revenue.

The Senate has voted to repeal the inheritance tax law, but it is not probable the House will agree to such a course when it comes to conference, so that the question is not yet settled.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

We have just finished reading a very lengthy report of the annual meeting of the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and we persevered in reading column after column with the idea in mind that somewhere in it we might find that a speaker, by design or accident, might have said something of value to the great mass of human beings, or have expressed, or indicated, some small degree of interest in their welfare, but at the end of our tiresome search we were disappointed and disgusted. Each speaker seemed to be interested only in the acquiring of wealth for himself and his particular group and to be totally unconcerned about the happiness of the ordinary hewers of wood and drawers of water. Wherever a word was said that related to society generally it was said in language of contempt for the common man, one speaker going so far as to say plainly that the only people fit to lead were to be found in the membership of the association and that these men should see to it that no one else was given an opportunity to assume positions of leadership, and he warned them that if they did not remain vigilant that men with less capital than they possessed would come in and occupy the places of power and leadership and reap the profits that could easily be theirs if they were watchful and active. Perhaps nowhere else in this great country of ours would these greedmongers dare to be so brazen in asserting their determination to enslave society and control affairs to the detriment of everybody but themselves. But Los Angeles is truly the city of lost angels.

By common consent of informed opinion, the stability of our whole modern civilization depends on some action that will bring a lasting peace to the nations. If peace movements fail now and another war comes that again involves the nations of the earth civilization is lost. We know what the last war did to the world and we know what one more year of it would have done when all the later machinery and chemicals for killing were about to be brought forward on both sides of the struggle. Nations will stagger, enfeebled by the shock. Not even the United States, with all its wealth and power and vigor, could go through another such frightful experience without the direst of consequences. Despite this just such future experiences are foredoomed unless, while there is yet time, the nations take adequate measure to insure against another war. In simple truth, everything we have and cherish is at stake. Under such solemn circumstances one would think that every rational man and woman would be not ready only but eager to lend every possible aid in opening up the one avenue of escape. That avenue is concerted action. No one nation can do it, no group of nations. In union only can be found the strength to bring salvation. Why, then, quibble, split hairs? Why conjure fanciful objections and remote dangers as excuses for refusing to co-operate against the supreme and ever imminent danger? How can we fail to realize that the other nations, gasping for the very breath of life, are not plotting to waylay us, are not seeking to enmesh us in a web of indefinable and fantastic evil, but are only calling to us from the depths of desperation of a suffering and menaced humanity to join with them in saving the race? This is a real, not a make-believe world. It is confronted with real, not make-believe dangers. There are real duties, real opportunities, ahead of us. And if we of America can deal with them only in the spirit of childishness and with only infantile minds we are unworthy of our traditions, are the degenerate sons of heroic sires, and unworthy to be saved.

WIT AT RANDOM

They were reducing the forces in one of the local plants, when Michael was called in and told they did not have work enough to keep him any longer.

After pondering a few minutes he blurted out: "Sure, Mr. Smith, it don't take much to keep me busy."—Forbes Magazine.

Rubenstein was found dying on the pavement with his skull crushed and his throat cut by a passer-by a few moments after the accident.—Washington Star.

Teacher (to boy sitting idly in school during writing time)—"Henry, why are you not writing?"

Henry—"I ain't got no pen."

Teacher—"Where's your grammar?"

Henry—"She's dead."—Dry Goods Economist.

George Clelland is suffering from a severe catch in his back which he sustained while lifting a tub of water. George had the tub lifted up in midair when a catch in his back would permit him to neither put the tub down or raise it higher and ever since he has not been able to straighten up.—Personal item in a California paper.

A man got stalled with his automobile in a mudhole near Bass Lake last week. While making a vain attempt to get out a small boy appeared with a team of horses.

"Want me to haul you out, Mister?"

"How much do you want?"

"Three dollars."

After the work had been done and the money paid the tourist asked:

"Do you pull out many cars here?"

"About twelve a day on the average," replied the boy.

"Do you work nights, too?" inquired the tourist.

"Yes, I haul water for the mudhole."—North Judson (Ind.) News.

Availing herself of her ecclesiastical privileges, the clergyman's wife asked questions which, coming from anybody else, would have been thought impertinent.

"I presume you carry a memento of some kind in that locket you wear?" she said.

"Yes, ma'am," said the parishioner. "It is a lock of my husband's hair."

"But your husband is still alive," the lady exclaimed.

"Yes, ma'am, but his hair is gone."

"Ah wins."

"V/hat you got?"

"Three aces."

"No yuh don't. Ah wins."

"What yuh got?"

"Two nines and a razor."

"You shoh do. How come yuh so lucky?"

PROFIT AIM OF BUSINESS.

"The aim of business is to sell something for more than it has cost, thereby making a profit," declares A. W. Sanders, an industrial psychologist of Great Britain, in an article on industrial psychology in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene. Mr. Sanders adds that the chief problem confronting employers is "how to lower the cost without lowering wages." He thinks that "industrial psychology can help to attain this end. It can lower the human energy required to do work, thereby decreasing the time required in production."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Probably not many persons outside of his home town ever heard of Denny Keen. But there are chaps like him in every town, so the story of Denny will fit almost every town in America—where there is a union movement worth the name. Denny Keen lived up in Edmonton, Canada. He belonged to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Lodge 648. For over nine years Denny was night rate clerk in that town, as P. W. Blenkarn tells the story in the Railway Clerk. There was a Mrs. Denny and there were three children. And there was a home where the five of them lived and where they made plans and wondered what it would be like to have more money than a night rate clerk ever saw and some day go and see California and let the world know that the Keen family found it good to look upon.

A rate clerk's job is a tough enough job at any stage of the game. He has many things to trouble his mind and tax his skill and patience—and his eyes. There are tariffs that would drive a lawyer to desperation, bad writing to make out, shipments to hurry along, stuff to get billed and out on time—many things to worry a rate clerk. And the bills for what goes into the home, and ever so many things. And always wondering what the future is going to either bring to them or drop onto them. Denny Keen wondered particularly much, because his eyes got to going bad. That night eye strain began to tell. The doctor warned him—but a night rate clerk with a wife and three children is no millionaire and he doesn't hop a train and go somewhere just because a doctor says it would be a good thing. That's what they began telling Denny long ago. Get away from that job, they said. Yes, but get where? Denny thought a lot of his family and his home and he couldn't just light out and beat it. No more than thousands of others can light out when a pinch comes or a doctor says, "I'd travel if I were you."

Finally the eyes got to a crucial point. The medico man said there was no more fooling. It was vamoose or lose the eyes for keeps. Denny talked it over at home, but they couldn't see any safe way out. Things didn't look so good. But Denny Keen belonged to a union and the union got wind of what was wrong and there were high councils and much deep talk where Denny couldn't hear. And then a great, smashing big benefit was staged by this local union to which Denny belonged. And when it was all over and the litter had been cleaned up next day the committee took a roll containing \$528 and turned it over to Denny Keen and told him in plain language to get out of town and stay gone for a good long time. Denny Keen and his family are in California now—just because Denny Keen was a union man, and because he played the game straight and fair. He's in the golden sunshine now and all good Californians say that an orange a day is just as good as an apple a day any time.

SIGN THREE-YEAR CONTRACT.

Portland, Ore.—The Carpenters' District Council has signed a three-year agreement with the builders and contractors. A wage rate of \$9 a day will become effective on February 15. Either party can open the scale at the expiration of each calendar year.

The elements and foundation of greatness is sincere enthusiasm in seeking the good of mankind, whether it succeeds or not.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST.

Ever since the foundation of the social state there have been men and women unable to adapt themselves to their environment, or, in more colloquial language, to make a living for themselves. These have married and had children. The more undependable usually had the largest progeny.

In a natural state, where men had to fight almost alone the forces of nature, the less fit died young. Hence among primitive people feeble-mindedness, insanity and physical weakness were virtually unknown. Only after men got civilized and adopted the slogans of charity and helpfulness to our brothers was it possible for the so-called unfit to survive.

Realization of this fact is responsible for the revulsion which every capable man and woman feels about becoming the recipient of charity, a charge on the county, or a resident of the poor-house. Men and women have starved rather than apply for relief simply because acceptance of charity carried acknowledgment of inferiority or incapacity. Others accept charity as their just due, and if it is not brought to them they beg or steal what they need. Their parents before them and their parents' parents were recipients of charity. They are the product of that unwise charity which creates half the misery of the world; that charity which can never relieve one-half of the misery which it creates.

For many years, even centuries, charity, kindness, helpfulness, have been regarded as the highest virtues. Out of these virtues there has grown up a new species of man—the socially unfit, the mentally deficient. Taking care of them became a burden too great for individuals to handle, hence charitable organizations sprang up. These organizations inevitably duplicated each other's work, so that some of the feeble of mind and body, especially those who had a whole raft of feeble children, got help from several organizations as well as from their neighbors and friends every time a new baby came to bless their happy home or every time a spell of sickness afflicted the father and prevented him from going to work—and every time the more intelligent of earth failed to provide him with a job suitable to his capacity to perform.

This condition was discovered by social workers, and the Community Chest was organized. The Community Chest by concentrating the work of charity holds out the hope of making each charitable dollar do its fullest duty. It is deserving of the support of everybody. Doubtless it is not perfect. Doubtless it makes mistakes. But a few mistakes, or even many mistakes, are excusable. The point is that through the Community Chest distress is alleviated, suffering is assuaged, hunger is appeased, and it is all done efficiently—perhaps as efficiently as any human organization will be able to perform a like service within the lifetime of the present generation. If anybody has a better method the officers of the Community Chest would like to hear of it.

And if this is the best that can be done, what will the next generation do with its problems arising out of the shortage of jobs for unskilled hands and untrained minds and its plentitude of men and women now boys and girls on the charity rolls of the Chest?

Surely answer to this question should be sought today, and by the Community Chest. Those who have seen charitable work develop from occasional individual gifts through church clubs to

societies and now to a community enterprise must realize that eventually the burden placed upon the competent to care for the incompetent will break down the civilization of a not far distant time.

Surely the workers and the officers of the Community Chest know the answer to this problem lies in education—but in that kind of education that will prevent multiplication of the kind that from generation to generation finds its only comfort in the gifts that are brought to them by charity.

VOTELESS STOCK SOLD EASY FOLKS.

Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard university recently declared that stockholders are disfranchised by large corporations that have passed under the control of small groups. The Ripley claim was ridiculed by financial interests, but it is now being seriously discussed.

The question is of interest to workers who are urged to buy stock in these corporations for reasons that Prof. Ripley shows do not exist.

Formerly, owners of corporation stock were owners of the property. They had a voice in selecting the board of directors, who, in turn, selected the management. Under the new system, stock sold to the public is "non-voting" shares.

Dividends may be paid on these shares, if profits justify, and the board of directors is so inclined, but ownership does not permit of a voice in the corporation's management. This power is invested in other stock that is closely held by financial interests and is not offered for sale.

Operation of the new system is shown in the recent purchase of the Dodge automobile concern for \$146,000,000 by a New York banking firm. The money was raised by the sale of 1,500,000 shares of "non-voting" stock, while the promoters placed all power in 500,000 shares of "voting" stock, which they themselves hold. This made it possible for the public to buy the Dodge concern and hand it over to the financiers, who have complete control of the corporation.

The same method was used by the Industrial Rayon company, which sold 598,000 shares of "non-voting" stock to the public, with all power placed in 2000 shares of other stock the insiders own.

Prof. Ripley cited other instances where corporations are gathering this power unto themselves while the public is led to believe they have a voice in management.

The new scheme illustrates how workers can be tricked into buying stock by those who would tie them to their jobs.

TAX DODGERS' DEVICE.

"Consolidated returns" is one of the effective but questionable devices by which influential corporations reduce their income taxes without the knowledge of the public. Senator Norris of Nebraska points out that four Pittsburgh banking concerns in which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is interested had their income taxes reduced \$91,000 by this means. "The returns of these corporations were secret," Norris said. "Nobody knew anything about them and they never saw the light of day and nobody would have known anything about it had it not been for the investigation of the Couzens committee."

Senator Couzens charged that under the "consolidated returns" scheme the publisher of the Saturday Evening Post had offset the profits on that publication against the losses on the Philadelphia Public Ledger and thus avoided a good sized income tax.

Titania, the beautiful maiden in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," fell desperately in love with a donkey. Which is not an unusual thing for a maiden to do.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Will J. French, former president and secretary-treasurer of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, returned on Christmas Day from a visit of eleven months in Australia and New Zealand and the isles of the South Seas. He has been the recipient of a large number of invitations from the Commonwealth and other clubs of San Francisco and vicinity to tell about his trip. When Mr. French was asked to write a few paragraphs for his printer and other trade-union friends, he immediately agreed, as indicated below:

"After the motorship Aorangi spent four days and an equal number of nights 'off its feet,' it was a pleasure to see the tropical shades of Honolulu loom into view, even though the shades were not viewed! Virgil E. Sawyer's hospitality to the visitors was in keeping with his reputation. A group of former San Francisco printers, like Ed Best, wanted to know all about the old home town. One representative of the art, who shall be nameless, a former craftsman of the Pacific Coast, married a Kanaka woman years ago; he has thirteen children, and he kept his card and all the I. T. U. assessments paid up to date during the forty-four hour week struggle. Considering that a few Honolulu printers forgot (?) to pay the assessments and lost their cards, our friend deserves a high place on the roll of honor.

"Occasionally an unearthly noise would be heard on the different steamers plying the waters of the Antipodes. Invariably investigation found a 'ship's printer' struggling with bills of fare on a hand press of ancient vintage, in a tiny compartment that enabled the unfortunate son of Gutenberg to set his type, pull proofs and run the press without moving from one spot.

"In New Zealand the compositors, as they are called, are 100 per cent unionized, as a result of the award system under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Each newcomer, whether employer or employee, has to operate under the conditions set forth in the award. The same applied to other branches of the printing business. There is keen rivalry when the contestants argue about new wage scales. The whole process is like the familiar tactics we know in the United States, excepting that a large percentage of the disputes are settled under the conciliation method, as an outcome of committees of employers and employees striving to that end.

"Compulsory conciliation and arbitration does not have the grip in Australia that it has in New Zealand. The unions are very strong. Melbourne is the second largest city in Australia, next to Sydney. It is a little larger than San Francisco. Years ago, after a struggle against the Melbourne Typographical Society losing its identity, there came into existence the Victorian Branch of the Printing Industry Employees Union of Australia. As may be imagined from the title, all the printing trades are in the one organization, and different unions with varying scale-times are no more. The secretary-treasurer, R. Elliott, is a 'typo,' and he has a reputation that ensures success in his difficult position. One of the two organizers is a woman.

"Tom Arnold, former vice-president of No. 21, and I. T. U. delegate with Bob Higgins in 1900, is employed in the Government Printing Office in Melbourne. He sends his cordial greetings to old-time friends. The years have frosted his hair, but his affability is untouched.

"The awards and the automatic unionizing of employees gives full opportunity for entrance into the political arena. The unionists have three divisions: the 'whites' (standpatters), the 'pinks,' and the 'reds' (Communists, etc.). The 'pinks' are the strongest group, though the 'reds' are the

noisiest. The former will bite off a piece from the 'whites' or the 'reds,' if something is advocated that looks worth while.

"The last government elections in 1925 resulted in the defeat of the labor political candidates in both Australia and New Zealand. Five of the six Australian states have labor governments. Some excellent planks are in the platforms, and there are many equally meritorious in the statute books. On the other hand, the 'red' element has done, and is doing, serious injury to the trade-union cause and the advancement of the best interests of the people.

"Gilbert I. Brayton and Arthur Floyd are remembered in the lands of the South Seas. American tourist-printers are royally welcomed, though there isn't much scope in the majority of the cities, if trade is dull. 'Subbing' is practically unknown, because there is a half-holiday each week and no Sunday newspapers, outside of two in Sydney, a city of 1,000,000 people.

"W. G. Koefoed, who used to set type on the Morning Call, has left Australia and is now in South Africa.

"Interesting indeed is the labor and progressive legislation of these lands beneath the Southern Cross. The wireless, telephone, telegraph and cable systems are Government owned. State money is advanced for home building and to aid settlers. Old-age, invalid, widows' and maternity pensions are paid 'rather in the light of a citizen's right than as a charity,' as the official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia puts it. There is compulsory military training service in both Australia and New Zealand. An unusual law came into vogue in the first-named country last year, when it became compulsory for each voter to exercise the franchise. Trusts are curtailed. The state occasionally enters the domain of private business to break up combinations that oppress the people.

"Australia's conciliation and arbitration acts lack teeth, but New Zealand makes it illegal to strike or lockout if there is registration of organizations of employers or employees. Despite this legal inhibition, 571 strikes and five lockouts have occurred during the period from 1906 to 1923. No court industrial dispute was reported from 1894 until the end of 1905. In the event of a controversy arising that does not come under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, a law governs that is known as the Labor Disputes Investigation Act, under which the Minister of Labor must be given formal notice of the dispute, and the question of a strike by the secret ballot process can only be considered when all governmental efforts fail."

The latter part of last week the Antlers, which is the junior order of Elks, gave an interesting dansant and entertainment, and among the charming hostesses was Miss Gwendolyn Hughes. Miss Hughes is the daughter of our veteran member, Dave Hughes, of the Chronicle chapel. The society pages of the Chronicle carried an account of the affair and a picture of the young lady.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has voted to change its name to the San Francisco Promotional League, but will operate a good deal the same as it has in the past. E. V. Staley of No. 21 was elected president of the new organization at its last meeting.

W. J. Coon, formerly a member of No. 21 prior to 1900, but who was placed on the "exempt list" of the union at that time to enter other lines of work, is spending a few days in San Francisco visiting old friends and acquaintances. Since leaving the ranks of No. 21 Mr. Coon has prospered to the point where he has retired from active work, and for the past couple of years has spent his time touring the world. He has visited practically every civilized nation of the globe with the exception of the Antipodes, Alaska and South

America. He will sail for the Antipodes the latter part of this month for a four months' visit, after which he will visit Alaska and South America.

Eugene Donovan, business manager of the Culver City Daily News, accompanied by Mrs. Donovan, were visitors in San Francisco during the week. Mr. Donovan has given up the idea of entering the daily newspaper field in the southern city, but will confine his effort to his job printing business, and a community weekly which he publishes.

W. P. "Pat" Davis, for many years employed on the Daily News, has resigned his position to accept a job at the N. E. A. service plant on Folsom street.

The Grocers' Friend printing office at 268 Market street, has been re-incorporated, and is now known under the name of the Benham Printing Co. This re-arrangement was occasioned when difficulty was experienced in soliciting work under the name of the Grocers' Friend. The firm is equipped to do all classes of commercial printing.

J. J. H. Bambenek left Thursday for Chicago for an extended visit. Mr. Bambenek expects to be gone until next fall, when he will return to San Francisco to avoid the rigorous climate of the East.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

E. L. "Doc" Walker left for Northern California the first part of the week, where he will combine business with pleasure. Doc expects to be gone two weeks.

After careful study and consideration, the Chronicle's photographer picked one H. Coxon as having the most "striking" profile to illustrate the "correct" way in which to operate a Linotype, although Harry's friends had a hard time recognizing him in the picture that appeared in the paper.

Refusing to give further details than that he needed a rest in order to cure a stubborn cold, C. W. Tyree put on a sub T. F. and left for parts unknown.

Amos Dahlke, machinist, is using most of his spare time these days planning a trip he anticipates making to Cincinnati in April. Amos has the trip all planned with the exception of reaching Cincinnati, that is where the hard part comes in. He expects to touch the Hawaiian islands, Tahiti, the Azores, Havana, Cape Town, Bermuda and a few more ports before finally reaching his destination; a trip by camel across the Sahara desert is also optional. Amos says he plans to be gone a month.

Not satisfied with trying to ruin his reputation, some scheming, evil spirit tried to "commit arson on his person" while he was in peaceful repose, according to W. L. Mackey, erstwhile Monotype tender. It appears that while Mackey was taking his regular afternoon nap the lower part of one of the legs of his overalls became ignited, presumably by spontaneous combustion, and those that witnessed the demonstration of the latest in the Charleston steps are convinced that Mackey needs no further instruction in the art of dancing.

Button, button, who's got the shirt. That was the plaintive cry of M. E. "Mickey" Donelin, ad alley necessity, the first part of the week while completing his toilet in the wash room; anyway Mickey saved the razor and then "misplaced" it in the excitement that followed while hunting the elusive shirt.

Mrs. J. W. Noble, wife of Jack Noble, a well-known member around the Bay, made a trip back to her old home in Iowa, last summer for her health, and also to visit her folks. When her trip was over she arrived at her home in Oakland last January, was taken down with the flue, which resulted in pneumonia, and has been ailing ever since. Mrs. Noble is a first cousin to Wallace (Jimmy) Shields, the well-known monotype operator.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of February 5, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused. Delegate Daly appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Lithographers, Timothy Sullivan. Sausage Makers, Karl Will, James Allen. Butchers No. 115, Chas. Kraus, Geo. Schade, V. Roggenbausch, Frank Flohr, Jos. Y. Henderson, Frank Brady, J. Beckel, M. S. Maxwell. Shipyard Laborers, James M. Lineger. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Announcement of a grand benefit ball, to be held in Musicians' Hall April 10, 1926, for the benefit of one of their members. From the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, thanking this Council for its assistance relative to their proposed charter amendments. From the Theatrical Federation, with reference to the controversy between the Janitors' Union and the Silver Palace Theatre. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the revocation of the charter of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. From the International Typographical Union, with reference to the unfair Crowell publications.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Janitors' Union, requesting assistance in unionizing the United Milk Dairy. From the Central Labor Council of Oakland, requesting information with regard to the activities of the Industrial Association. From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the Council to assist in straightening out its difficulties with the firm of Little & Mann, 3033 Twenty-fourth street.

Referred to the Secretary—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the Steam Shovelmen's Union.

Communication from the Joint Committee of International United Garment Workers and Union Manufacturers, requesting the Council to appoint a Prison Labor Committee, for the purpose of taking up the question of prison-made products. The chair appointed Delegates Heidelberg and Hagan to work in conjunction with a like committee from the Label Section and Garment Workers' Union.

Communication from the Allied Printing Trades Council, requesting the Council to endorse the Gallagher-Marsh Practical Shorthand Text-Book to be used in the public high schools of California; moved that the request contained in the communication be complied with; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—The wage scale and agreement of Auto Mechanics was laid over for one week, no committee appearing. The complaint of Grocery Clerks' Union against the Public Market on Mission street was laid over for one week, awaiting the outcome of conferences between the parties in interest. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waitresses—Lunch counter in Post Office Market is unfair to the Culinary Workers; requested the butchers to cease patronizing said counter. Tailors—Are making progress; demand the union label on your clothing; Johnson's store in the Mission is 100 per cent fair to the Tailors. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair; are organizing in Sacramento. Electrical Workers No. 151—Donated \$10 to Miners. Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$500 to the Miners.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported progress on the matter of beautifying the cemeteries; will hold next meeting February 11th.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the officers be instructed to have the picture of Brother John O. Walsh framed and hung in the office of the Labor Council. Carried.

A committee from the Millinery Workers addressed the Council and requested assistance in organizing the trade. The Organizing Committee was instructed to assist them.

The newly-elected officers of the Council were installed by Past President Wm. T. Bonsor, as follows:

President, Wm. P. Stanton; Vice-President, Roe H. Baker; Secretary-Business Agent, John A. O'Connell; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. McTiernan; Trustees, Chas. Childs, James Hopkins, Wm. Granfield.

Executive Committee—J. J. Blanchard, James Coulsting, John C. Daly, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, George S. Hollis, George Kidwell, George Knell, J. J. McTiernan, Laura Molleda, Joseph Moreno, Patrick O'Brien, James E. Wilson.

Organizing Committee—Thos. Cook, E. J. Du Fon, Felix Dumond, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Al Howe, M. S. Maxwell, George Riley, J. P. Thompson, A. Vureck.

Law and Legislative Committee—Roe H. Baker, Henry Boyen, Emil G. Buehrer, Robert Donahue, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Theodore Johnson.

Directors of Labor Clarion—Wm. T. Bonsor, George S. Hollis, M. E. Decker, J. J. McTiernan, Stanley Roman.

Receipts—\$317.59. **Expenses**—\$245.48.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held January 20, 1926.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8 p. m. by President Joe Willis in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

The roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credential—From the Cigar Makers, Garment Workers No. 131, Tailors and Photo Engravers. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Committee Reports—Whist Game Committee reported that the next game will be held Monday evening, January 25th, at 8:30. Score cards 25c.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills; same to be ordered paid.

Label Agent W. G. Desepte—Reported that he drafted a letter to be sent to locals in regards to the general meeting which is to be held on Saturday evening, January 25th. Visited stores in the Richmond district in regard to labelled goods. Had bulletin board on Mission street repaired. Visited locals in both Temples. Held conference with Brother Barrack in regard to the Community Chest campaign button. Sent letter urging them to have their buttons made with the label on. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Moved, seconded and carried that a letter be

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sent to San Francisco Lodge No. 21, I. O. B. B. in regards to the label on their booklet, The American Citizen. Moved, seconded and carried that a letter of thanks be sent to the Butchers No. 115 thanking them for placing an ad in their program.

Moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Woods be granted the floor to explain his stop-loss pocket for overalls. Moved, seconded and carried that the Section will give their approval of Mr. Woods' patented stop-loss pocket, providing that it is placed in a union overall factory.

New Business—The next in order was the nomination of officers for the term ending January, 1927. The following were nominated: President, E. V. Staley, Typographical Union No. 21; Vice-President, J. R. Matherson, Janitors No. 9; Secretary, W. H. Lane, Boxmakers No. 1156; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Plato, Office Employees; Trustees, Theo. Johnson, Waiters No. 30; Delica Baterson, Garment Workers; P. W. Naughton, Federal Employees. Agitation Committee—Joe Willis, Carpenters No. 34; W. G. Despete, Grocery Clerks; H. R. Calhan, Typographical No. 21. Election and installation will be held Wednesday evening, February 3, 1926.

Brother Desepete explained the purpose of the meeting which is to be held on Saturday evening, January 25, 1926. Moved, seconded and carried that Brothers Johnson and Desepete will act on the committee for the mass meeting.

Reports of Union—Cigar Makers reported that business is fair, ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Tailors reported that business is fair, look for their label on custom made clothes. Auto Mechanics reported that business is fair. Demand the card of the mechanic that repairs your machine. Janitors reported that business is fair. Typographical reported that business is fair. Crowell Publishing Co. is still unfair. Glove Workers reported that business is good. Look for the label on gloves. Garment Workers reported that business is fair, look for their label on overalls, pants and shirts. Longshore Lumbermen reported that business is fair. Grocery Clerks reported that they are making good progress. Look for and demand the clerk's monthly button. Color changes every month. Carpenters reported that business is fair.

Dues, \$54.00. Agent Fund, \$29.56. Total \$83.56. Disbursements — General Fund, \$19.55. Agent Fund, \$100.90. Total, \$120.45.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet again on Wednesday evening, February 3, 1926.

Demand the Label on all things that you buy and see that the man or woman who waits on you belongs to a union.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secy.

MINUTES OF PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Minutes of Meeting Held February 3, 1926.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8 p. m. by President Joe Willis in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

The roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Coopers No. 65, Bill Posters, Lithographers, Garment Cutters, and Upholsterers No. 28. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications—National Urban League read, noted and filed. From the Community Chest of San Francisco, stating that the buttons for the next drive will be made in a union shop and have the label on. Read, noted and filed.

Minutes of Building Trades read, noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Label Agent W. G. Desepete reported that Brother Vurek and himself

were successful in having the buttons for the Community Chest drive placed in a union shop. Tried to secure speakers for the general meeting. Put up tables for the whist game. Moved office from No. 304 to No. 315. Visited Berger's Clothing Store in regard to union made clothing. Lithographers and Brewerymen have affiliated with the Section. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Whist Game Committee reported that last game was not a success and that the fourth Monday of this month is Washington's Birthday. The next game will not be held until March 29, 1926. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Whist Game Committee be received and concurred in.

Brother Desepete read and explained the minutes of the general meeting which was held Saturday evening, January 23, 1926, and also read and explained the committee appointed at the general meeting and recommended to the Building Trades and Labor Council for their consideration. Moved, seconded and carried that we change the name of the Label Section to the Trades Union Promotional League. Moved, seconded and carried that their being no opposition that the secretary cast a ballot for the officers nominated for the ensuing term ending January, 1927.

New Business—The matter of holding open meeting in local unions by the Promotional League be referred to the Agitation Committee and bring back a report at the next meeting of the League.

Moved, seconded and carried that a committee of two be appointed to work with the Garment Workers in arranging meetings for a speaker of the Garment Workers on prison made goods. Committee named—Brothers Johnson and Lively.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics reported that they initiated nine members; have received radiator emblems for their machines. Janitors reported that business is fair, employ union janitors when you want janitor work done. Longshore Lumbermen reported that business is fair; Brother Snyder underwent a serious operation. Typographical No. 21 reported that business is

fair. Crowell Publishing Co. is still unfair. Glove Workers reported that business is good, look for the label on gloves. Electrical Constructors reported that business is fair. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is fair. Sultan Mfg. Co. is still unfair. Garment Workers No. 131 reported that business is fair, demand the label on overalls, shirts and work pants. Cigar Makers reported that business is fair, look for the label on cigars. Hoisting Engineers No. 59 reported that business is fair. Garment Cutters No. 45 reported that business is good. Grocery Clerks reported that all chain stores are unfair. Look for and demand the clerk's monthly button; color changes every month, color for February is yellow. Milkmen No. 42 reported that business is fair.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$55.00. Agent Fund, \$59.92. Total, \$114.92. Disbursements — General Fund, \$41.80. Agent Fund, \$139.20. Total, \$181.00.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:30 p. m. to meet again on Wednesday evening, February 17, 1926.

Demand the Label on all things that you buy.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secy.

Until you learn better from experience you will continue to think that the ideal vacation is to go away from home as far as possible, find a place that is thoroughly uncomfortable, and see a lot of people, none of whom will speak to you.

YOU ARE MARKING TIME

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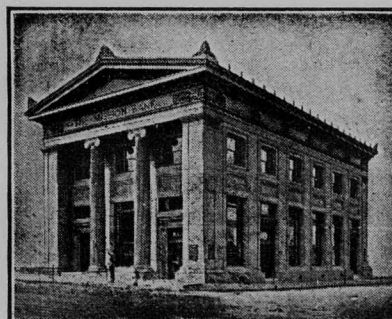
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INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

THE "K" TRIPLE VALVE.

The final chapter in the "Romance of a Wheel Tapper" was written recently in the obituary columns of the newspapers when the death of Walter V. Turner was recorded. Although it was not generally known to the public, Turner was ranked as one of our greatest inventors. His "K" triple valve is valued at \$28,000,000, and it was only one of his 400 inventions. He came from one of the quiet shires in England and embarked in the business of sheep herding in Wyoming.

One day while herding his sheep he neared the Union Pacific right of way and saw a number of cars piled up in a ditch. As he walked among the debris something attracted his attention. He picked it up, examined it, and asked the brakeman what it was.

"It's a piece of air brake," the brakeman replied, and then explained how it worked.

"May I take this with me?" inquired the sheep herder.

"Sure," replied the brakeman.

The sheep man took it to his cabin, studied it, toyed with it and thought it was one of the most wonderful things devised by man. Soon the panic of 1893 came on and the sum realized from his sheep was not enough to support Turner.

He wandered over the country looking for work. Often he was forced to walk from town to town because he did not have money to pay his fare, and most of the time did not know where the next meal was coming from.

At La Junta, Colorado, he found employment as a "wheel tapper" for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. You have seen wheel tappers, those men who, while the train is at the end of a division, go about, hammer in hand, tapping the wheels.

Nobody paid any attention to the wheel tapper. Nobody does. One day, however, he got some attention. He reported a certain wheel unsafe. The engineer and conductor both laughed at him. The train went out over Turner's protest. A serious wreck occurred. The wheel had collapsed.

The superintendent who interviewed Turner was so impressed with him that it resulted in Turner being transferred to the shops at Topeka.

One day he went to the boss of the shops and announced that he had an improvement on the air brake. The boss looked over his drawings and thought that it might have some merit.

It had a lot of merit.

The company took out the patent, because Turner worked at it on the railroad's time. In recognition Turner's pay was increased. Later he came along with other improvements. They were patented like the rest. The railroad finally put Turner under contract.

The Westinghouse company bid for his services and after much persuasion the Atchison people released him. From the modest position to which he was first assigned when he joined the Westinghouse company, Turner vaulted in comparatively short time, to head of the engineering department. Inventions came from his brain with remarkable speed and regularity.

The man, one of whose 400 inventions is worth \$28,000,000, once tramped over the roads of the West, penniless, hungry, asking for nothing but a chance to earn his bread.

Everything wise has probably been thought and said, and all we moderns can do it to exhibit old thoughts in new lights and shades.

PARTY VS. BLOC GOVERNMENT.

Those who condemn the blocs and talk of "party government" should read the history of this country.

Whenever a person desires first-page publicity he discusses the decline of the party system and deplores divisions in the national law-making branch.

A well-known lawyer and statesman is the latest to take this position. In New York, recently, he pleaded for a return to the "good old days" when party worship and party discipline were the joy of privilege.

Starting with the constitutional convention, blocs have been the rule.

These groups have often developed into formidable political parties.

The leaders of these political parties then insist on party loyalty, ignoring the fact that their beginning can be traced to what is now termed a bloc.

The claim that the Government of the United States is a "government by party" cannot be sustained by history.

Washington warned against the evils of partyism.

Our political and economic history is a record of blocs and party formations, which are replaced by other blocs and other parties that more clearly serve the economic needs of the members thereof.

To talk of the bloc system as of "foreign birth" is to disregard the facts.

The word is foreign, but the theory is not.

This country was the first to establish a representative form of government.

From its inception voters have divided into groups or blocs for economic reasons.

Experience has convinced the voters that the group system is the best method to safeguard and advance their liberties.

They will undoubtedly stick to the policy regardless of the fulminations of party bosses and statesmen.

FEWER WORKERS, LARGER OUTPUT.

The Federal Reserve Board reports a 30 per cent increased production in American factories in 1925, as compared with 1919. Despite the increase of nearly a third in output, the board reports that there are fewer workers employed and that those at work are paid but 7 per cent more than in 1919.

"Such a great increase in production must be disposed of either here or abroad," declares the department of social action of the National Catholic welfare council.

"It is not being sold here," continues the department, "because labor's wages have not gone up enough for them to buy their share of it."

"Neither can the farmers buy their share of the goods because they are far worse off now than six years ago, and many of them, though better situated than a couple of years ago, are practically in bankruptcy."

"Seeing the great prosperity of the country, and realizing that they are not sharing in it adequately, the working people in their unions are concluding that there is only one thing for them to do. They must ask for a share of the increased production."

"It all comes back to the great wealth of the United States and the fact that large sections of the American people are not sharing equally in the wealth we produce."

"The largest sections of the people that are falling short are the wage earners, the lesser salaried workers and the farmers. Of these three, the farmers and the lesser salaried workers are falling farthest behind."

Nobody as yet has seriously contended that wild oats made a wholesome breakfast food.



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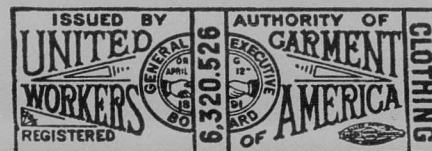
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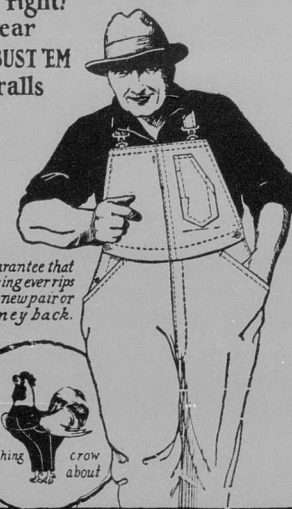
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 P. M., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workman No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 300 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 17th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LAST CALL-- Men's Shoe Sale

Only two final Sale Prices and they are less than
HALF the regular prices.

\$3.00 AND **\$4.95**
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Oxfords and Hi-Lace Tans and Black, but you'll have to hurry if you want to save more than half the cost of your new Spring Shoes. The \$3.00 group are at our down-town store only!

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: A. E. Falkenstein of the ship joiners, John Diechle of the carpenters, Gustave Rapp of the photo-engravers.

A total of 67 members was gained by Cooks' Local No. 44 during January. Twelve were initiated, 25 reinstated and 30 admitted on transfers from other locals.

In the absence of Vice-President Roe H. Baker at the Labor Council meeting, John C. Daly of the Letter Carriers' Union was appointed to fill the chair. Officers for the year were installed by William T. Bonsor of the Office Employees' Union.

A substantial donation to the striking anthracite miners is reported by Secretary George Flatley of Electricians' Local No. 151. The union paid out \$42.50 in sick benefits for the week and gained eight members, four by initiation and four by transfer.

Two delegates will be sent by the State Federation of Butcher Workmen to the national convention to be held in Louisville, Ky., in June. The representatives will be selected by a referendum vote from all affiliated locals.

More than 2000 attended the 25th anniversary ball recently given by the Laundry Workers' Local, according to Secretary Anna Brown. The affair, which consisted of an entertainment, followed by dancing and refreshments, was greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

Members of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Local No. 484 will hold a special meeting Saturday to vote on an amendment to their constitution establishing sick and death benefits. The sick benefit will amount to \$30 a week. The death benefit will amount to \$600, of which \$300 already is paid by the International Union. The extra \$300 would be paid from the local treasury and raised by a special assessment.

This makes the fifth consecutive week the Teamsters' Union has paid at least \$300 in benefits to its sick and injured members, according to Secretary James E. Wilson, who said the amount distributed Saturday was \$318.50. The union also paid a claim of \$200 to the family of Lewis Johnson, a member who died recently. Ten candidates were initiated Thursday and three former members reinstated.

A campaign against the manufacture and sale

of prison-made goods will be begun shortly by the Labor Council. Public meetings, distribution of literature and personal work by members of trade union families will be the chief means used by the Council in getting over its message. Kate Richards O'Hare will give a series of lectures here next month. Miss Sarah Hagan, assistant secretary of the Labor Council, and Henry Heidelberg, a delegate from the Typographical Union, have been named on a committee by William P. Stanton, president of the Council, to co-operate with the Trades Union Promotional League in its fight against the products of prison factories.

The Bakers' Union has installed the following officers: President, Paul Guderley; vice-president, William Brylka; secretary, H. Koenig; business agent, Paul Schweinfurth; trustees, Jurgen Petersen, Andrew Bauer, Paul Guderley; guard, J. Toussaint; executive board, A. Bauer, E. Kohlmeister, J. Berzel, H. Koenig, F. Dangel, P. Schweinfurth, C. Heinrichsen, Chris Witt, Gus Becker; Labor Council delegates, Andrew Bauer, Jurgen Petersen, Frank Dangel, Paul Schweinfurth, S. K. Leman, John Berzel, Albert Braun.

Announcement that the Label Section has changed its name to the "Trades Union Promotional League" was made today by Business Agent Desepte. The following officers were elected for the League during the week: President, E. V. Staley; vice-president, John Mathewson; recording secretary, W. H. Lane; secretary-treasurer, G. D. Plato; trustees, Mrs. Delia Bateson, Theo. Johnson, J. Norton, and business agent, W. G. Desepte.

Following the general trend of organized labor in its movement for the protection of members who are sick or injured, the Laundry Drivers' Union has voted for the establishment of benefits, according to Business Agent J. Morrison. The weekly benefit will be \$15 to sick or injured members. Payments will be made for 10 weeks at any time of the year. Funds for the benefits are to be obtained by an assessment of 25 cents on each member, which raises the monthly dues to \$1.50. The new insurance goes into effect March 1.

The Waiters' Union is debating what it should do with an extra revenue of \$500 a month. Membership increases and the recent order of the International, raising the monthly dues from \$1 to \$1.25, bring into the union's treasury \$500 more a month than is required to meet ordinary expenses. Investment of the money in a building and loan project until a sufficient amount is available to enable the union to build its own headquarters, is one plan advanced. Another calls for immediate use of the money in organization work.

A writer in the Christian Science Monitor complains that the American people have no spiritual ideals. But it cannot be said that they have no ideals about spirits, especially the distilled variety.

It is necessary that some men should be industrious and economical in order to help out their friends who don't like to work and never could save anything.

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